

MAY 18 1993

① I 53.2: F 52/25

Fish and Wildlife Plan for Colorado

③ BIENNIAL REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS FY 1991 AND 1992

ITEM
0631

⑥ 994



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

PUB. 94-013001
REQ. 94-009380

1

INTRODUCTION

This report tracks the major accomplishments of the Colorado Fish and Wildlife Program Plan (CFWPP) during Fiscal Years (FYs) 1991 and 1992.

A diverse, mosaic landscape on 8.3 million acres is habitat for more than 600 species of fish and wildlife on BLM public lands. Colorado is recognized nationally for its stream fishing and big game hunting, along with many other outdoor recreational activities. BLM public lands generate an estimated \$45 to \$50 million annually for the state's economy from recreation and related tourism.

The CFWPP, which was completed in 1990, was developed to guide the planning and implementation of the fish, wildlife, and special status species habitat resource program on BLM public lands through the year 2000. The overall habitat management goal is to ensure the natural abundance and diversity of fish and wildlife on public lands by restoring, maintaining, and enhancing habitat through effective management.

The CFWPP contains a comprehensive set of habitat management goals and objectives by program component (big game, fisheries, riparian, special status species, human resources, etc.). These goals were derived from existing Resource Management Plans and merged with future habitat management initiatives. The accomplishments summarized in this report are the major planned actions that were completed, with special emphasis in the following fish and wildlife program areas:

Watchable Wildlife Viewing Sites BLM public lands hold many opportunities to observe wildlife and fish species in their native habitat. BLM Colorado is implementing cooperative efforts with other agencies to identify habitat areas and sites where concentrations of wildlife are accessible to the public.

Big Game Winter Range More than 2 million acres of BLM public land in western Colorado provide important winter habitats for several big game species including mule deer, elk, pronghorn antelope, and bighorn sheep. Winter habitat areas are managed primarily through livestock grazing monitoring systems and vegetation manipulation practices. Habitat studies are conducted annually to determine vegetation conditions and utilization levels in big game and livestock conflict areas. Monitoring information is used to measure vegetation and big game populations.

Cold Water Fisheries BLM's goals for fisheries are to

manage habitat for native fish species, implement cooperative programs for habitat restoration, and provide public access and fishing opportunities.

Riverine Riparian Communities In Colorado, 4,780 miles of streams and rivers and 50,000 acres of wetlands (plant communities partially submerged in standing water during a portion of the year) constitute riparian communities. Involvement by land management agencies, landowners, and user groups is encouraged to aid in the management of riparian vegetation.

Special Status Species Habitat These plants and animals are listed as, or are proposed for, special status because of threats to their continued existence or their habitat. Approximately 950,000 acres are inhabited by more than 100 special status plant and animal species. Special protection and recovery programs are being implemented to prevent further decline of habitat conditions and to increase suitable habitat area.

SUCCESS THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

Partners, many of whom volunteer their time and contribute matching funds, play a major role in the successes BLM enjoys in the fish and wildlife program. We salute them and thank them for their support.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The pooling of private funds with federal dollars through the Challenge Cost Share (CCS) program, combined with the resource management talents of conservation partners, has boosted BLM's ability to successfully complete planned activities. CCS funds, which are appropriated by Congress, can only be used for matching funds with non-federal dollars for habitat improvement work on BLM public lands.

Challenge Cost Share funds make up a small percentage of the total Colorado wildlife program budget (Table 1. Total Wildlife Program Funds and Challenge Cost Share Funds Comparison, 1991-1992). Even with limited appropriated funds for habitat improvement work, the assistance and contributions from our partners have enabled BLM to complete more than 60 projects over the past 2 years.

Most habitat management accomplishments are completed at the district and resource area level, although some projects that involve statewide coordination are administered by the Colorado State Office fish and wildlife program staff. Table 2 provides

a summary of total project accomplishments by the four program components. (Table 2. Habitat Projects for 1991 and 1992 by Program Component)

Table 1
Total Wildlife Program Funds
Challenge Cost Share Funds

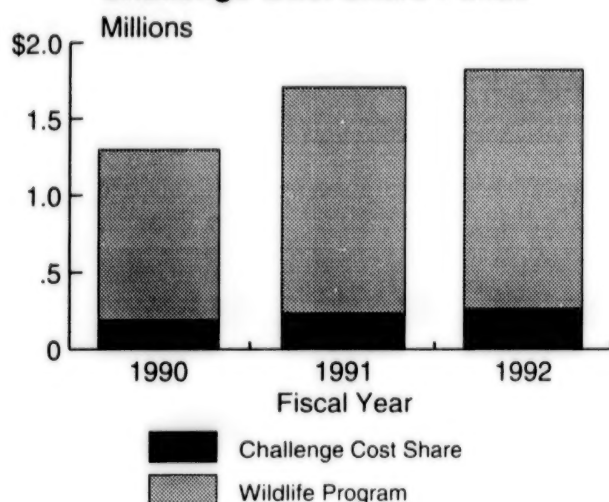
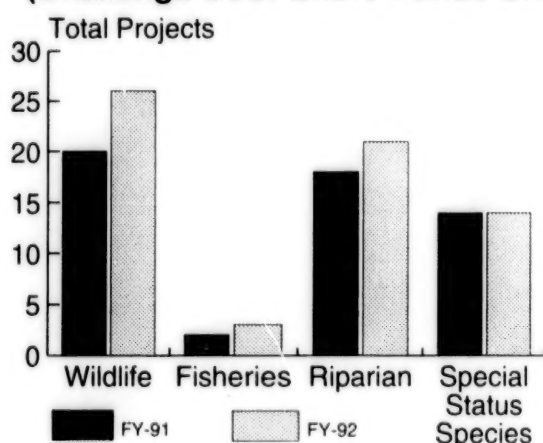


Table 2
Habitat Projects
for Fiscal Year 1991 & 1992
(Challenge Cost Share Funds Only)



Numerous partners played an important role in completing habitat projects. Participating partners are identified for both statewide and district projects. Additional partners at the district level are also listed. Partners contributed either direct dollars or volunteer labor to help complete projects.

STATEWIDE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Statewide Partners

Bureau of Reclamation
Colorado Chapter of Wildlife Society
Colorado Division of Wildlife
Colorado Riparian Association
Colorado State Forest Service
Colorado Tourism Board
Colorado Wildlife Federation
Colorado Wildlife Heritage Foundation
Defenders of Wildlife
Denver Water Board
Falcon Press
National Audubon Society
National Park Service
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
The Nature Conservancy
Trout Unlimited
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Regional Office
U.S. Forest Service Regional Office

WATCHABLE WILDLIFE

Colorado Wildlife Viewing Guide This guide was developed through a partnership with the Colorado Wildlife Heritage Foundation and state and federal land management agencies. It identifies Colorado wildlife viewing sites and includes detailed maps, photographs, and information on natural settings for viewing wildlife. As many as 110 viewing locations are indicated by a binocular logo along primary and secondary roads.

Breeding Bird Atlas Partnership This is a cooperative effort involving volunteers who survey and document breeding birds in Colorado. BLM wildlife biologists and bird enthusiasts from the Audubon Society, and state and federal agencies are surveying 3-mile blocks for each of Colorado's 1,760 topographic quadrangle maps to determine what bird species are breeding, in what habitats, and in what numbers. The survey, which began in 1987, will be completed in 1994. The information from the breeding bird atlas project will assist the Colorado Partners in Flight, an informal association of individuals and agencies concerned with Neotropical migrant birds that breed in Colorado and winter south of the United States.



RIVERINE RIPARIAN AREAS AND WETLANDS

Riparian Vegetation Classification This statewide classification will identify current and potential riparian areas and wetlands in Colorado and provide important information about these vital areas and their management. The objectives are to (1) develop a riparian vegetation classification of major river basins of Colorado, (2) produce annual technical reports describing riparian plant communities by major river basins in Colorado, (3) identify riparian sites with high natural values or exceptional ecological importance for possible special management status, (4) develop and maintain links between riparian vegetation data bases, and (5) promote interagency sharing of information for managing riparian areas.

Colorado Riparian Association Personnel in wildlife, range, fisheries, and other disciplines from BLM's Colorado State Office and field offices have been involved in establishing the Colorado Riparian Association (CRA). This organization is dedicated to increasing awareness of the value of Colorado's riparian areas and wetlands. Their purpose is to bring together resource specialists, land owners, and users to discuss riparian area values, benefits of good management, successful methods of grazing, and watershed management. CRA has held several statewide workshops and conferences.

BIG GAME

Habitat Partnership Program This program is a statewide effort that uses local committees of landowners, sports enthusiasts, land management agencies, and the Colorado Division of Wildlife to resolve big game, livestock, forage, and fence conflicts. Major emphases include directing wintering big game populations away from private lands through vegetation

manipulation projects on BLM public lands and conducting late-season distribution hunts. Six big game distribution management plans (Middle Park, North Park, NW Colorado, North Park, Gunnison, and Sangre de Cristo) are currently being implemented in all four BLM districts.

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

Special Status Birds BLM Colorado recognizes that the maintenance of biological diversity through ecosystem management is an important element of stewardship. Peregrine falcons and bald eagles are two endangered species that have responded to intensive habitat management. Peregrine eyries are found in all four districts, including more than 20 eyries that annually produce fledglings.

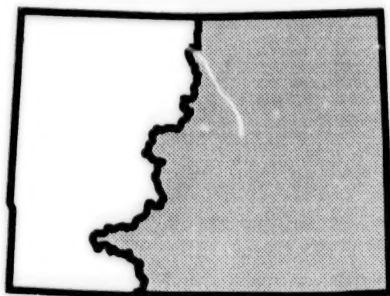
Wintering bald eagles were monitored in the Montrose District along the Dolores River and some of its major tributaries, and in the San Luis Resource Area, where at least three eagles per day were spotted. Two bald eagle nests and four ferruginous hawk nests were found during spring monitoring.

Special Status Plants State and federal agencies and conservation organizations are developing a rare plant field guide for Colorado. This book will have information on approximately 200 rare plants, including line drawings and photographs. The ongoing rare plant inventories and monitoring work being done in the four districts will augment specific plant distribution information from public lands.



Cañon City District

Royal Gorge Resource Area
San Luis Resource Area



Local Partners

Adams State College
Boy Scout Troop, Canon City High School
Colorado Bird Observatory
Colorado Department of Corrections
Colorado Department of Natural Resources
Costilla County
Ducks Unlimited
Rocky Mountain Bighorn Society
Rural Electric Cooperative Association
Sangre de Cristo High School
Trout Unlimited—
Collegiate Peaks and
Arkansas Valley Chapters
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation—Alamosa Office
U.S. Forest Service
—Rio Grande National Forest
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,
Alamosa/Monte Vista Refuges
U.S. Forest Service
—Rocky Mountain Range
and Experiment Station

WATCHABLE WILDLIFE

Arkansas River Bighorn Sheep An Arkansas Canyon Bighorn Sheep Watchable Wildlife Facility was built in the summer of 1992. This facility provides an opportunity to view bighorn sheep and to learn about other wildlife found in the Arkansas River valley. The facility was constructed using BLM funds, with cooperative funding for interpretive signs from the Colorado Division of Wildlife and the Rocky Mountain Bighorn Society.

Blanca Wildlife Area An informative and colorful brochure was developed to describe the area's wildlife-related recreational opportunities and wetland management goals.

RIVERINE RIPARIAN AREAS AND WETLANDS

Riparian and Wetlands Protection Measures Three-and-a-half miles of fence were constructed to improve livestock management on 210 acres of wetlands and 590 acres of terrestrial nesting habitat. Objectives were to restore wetland conditions, increase waterfowl production, and improve habitat for raptors, songbirds, furbearers, and other nongame species. Recreational opportunities will increase significantly. Four miles of fence were constructed on the Rio Grande River to protect the riparian zone from unauthorized grazing.

La Garita Creek Rehabilitation The streambank along one-and-a-half miles of La Garita Creek was stabilized to improve fish habitat. Stabilizing the streambanks will restore the stream to its natural condition and improve fish habitat. Approximately 850 hours of volunteer labor and \$3,800 were contributed to the project by the Collegiate Peaks Trout Unlimited Chapter.

Blanca Wetlands Development In 1991, project maintenance work was completed in the Blanca Wetlands Management Area, an important shorebird nesting area in the San Luis Valley. Work was contracted for maintenance of 34 dikes, ditch reconstruction, rip-rapping, culvert placement, and spillway construction. Four impoundments were improved through cross-diking to improve fisheries and increase water storage for wetland management. A cooperative effort with the local Audubon Society chapter provided \$500 and 120 hours of volunteer time to construct and replace 26 goose nesting structures. Construction of water management structures and other habitat improvement features to improve management on 220 acres of new wetlands started in 1992.

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

Piping Plover and Least Tern A piping plover and least tern habitat survey was co-funded with the Colorado Division of Wildlife to determine nesting status on the eastern plains. Information from the Queens Reservoir and Adobe Creek area will be used to develop recovery plans for these two endangered species.

Snowy Plover and White Faced Ibis The snowy plover and white faced ibis inhabit the Blanca Wetlands. In 1992, only six nesting snowy plovers were documented; the population of this species has grown to 32 birds. More than 1,000 white faced ibis visited the Blanca Wetlands this past summer. Nesting on Blanca is suspected but not confirmed.

Mexican Spotted Owl An inventory of the Mexican spotted owl was conducted to determine whether owls were present in 21,000 acres of forested habitat. Owl surveys are conducted during the summer months using a nighttime calling technique. The Mexican spotted owl is a federal listed threatened species. The survey confirmed the presence of six owls; additional surveys are planned.

Plants The Royal Gorge Resource Area recently began working with the Forest Service on a cooperative inventory and public education effort on *Eutrema penlandii*, which was proposed for federal listing in 1992. This plant is a small, inconspicuous "belly-

flower" in the mustard family found in alpine habitats.

The Blanca Wetland Area was inventoried for slender spider flower, *Cleome multicaulis*, a special status plant species. Over 5,000 acres were inventoried and 30 new populations were found. Although it is still common in Colorado, it has virtually disappeared from Arizona and New Mexico.

COLD WATER FISHERIES

Arkansas Angling Guide The Cañon City District has taken the lead in developing an angling guide, which will provide public land visitors with information about fishing on public access lakes and streams in the Upper Arkansas River basin. This represents a cooperative effort with the U.S. Forest Service and Trout Unlimited Chapters.

Arkansas River Water Needs Assessment BLM has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Colorado Department of Natural Resources to develop a water needs assessment on the Arkansas River. The objectives are to develop hydrology and stream flow models, identify and evaluate water management opportunities, and develop strategies for maintaining and improving water resource values.

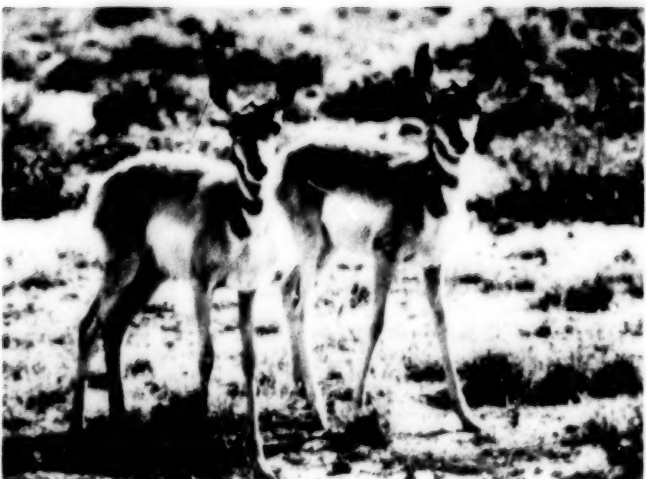


Craig District

Kremmling Resource Area

Little Snake Resource Area

White River Resource Area



Local Partners

Boy Scout Troop, Craig

Boy Scout Troop, Meeker

Center for Plant Conservation

Colorado River Conservation District

Ducks Unlimited

Habitat Partnership Program Committees

RIVERINE RIPARIAN AREAS AND WETLANDS

Riparian Restoration Cottonwood trees were planted along Timberlake Creek and the Little Snake River with assistance from the Craig Boy Scout Troop. Volunteers from the Meeker Boy Scout Troop and the Colorado Division of Wildlife planted several thousand willow cuttings in Soldier Creek and Trapper Creek to help restore streamside vegetation for the Colorado cutthroat trout.

Riparian Management and Protection Measures

Several riparian restoration projects were implemented to facilitate livestock management. They involved constructing 6 miles of fence to control grazing in riparian pastures, installing two windmills and several miles of pipeline to provide water in upland pastures adjacent to riparian pastures, and constructing 15 reservoirs to reduce cattle use in riparian habitat areas.

Eighteen Islands Reservoir/Hebron Waterfowl Area

Eighteen Islands Reservoir construction was completed in 1988 and dedicated in July 1992 as a cooperative waterfowl management project with the Colorado Division of Wildlife and Ducks Unlimited. The Hebron Waterfowl Area is recognized as one of the most important waterfowl production areas in the state. Located in North Park, this 160-acre reservoir will provide wetland habitat for many species of waterfowl and shorebirds.

Wetland Development/Rendleman Exchange

The Hebron Waterfowl Area was expanded by acquiring 640 acres through a private land exchange. The acquired land includes wetland, irrigated meadow, and uplands, all of which provide outstanding shorebird nesting habitat. Water rights from two existing diversion ditches were also acquired to assure the productivity of existing wetlands.

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

Black-Footed Ferret Intensive surveys and monitoring of prairie dog colonies were begun in 1990 and are continuing to support reintroduction of the endangered black-footed ferret in Colorado. Prairie dogs inhabit

more than 130,000 acres in the Craig District. These areas could also support several ferret families. A cooperative project with the Division of Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is underway to determine a date to release ferrets raised in captivity into the wild.

Special Status Plants An inventory of potential *Astragalus osterhoutii* habitats was completed in the Kremmling Resource Area to determine its status and distribution. This milk vetch plant is listed on the federal endangered species list; only two populations are known to exist.

A habitat management plan for *Penstemon penlandii* and *Astragalus osterhoutii* is underway in the Kremmling Resource Area. This is a cooperative effort with The Nature Conservancy, the Colorado River Conservation District, the Center for Plant Conservation, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The Nature Conservancy has taken the lead in writing the plan.

BIG GAME

Vegetation Management Several vegetation manipulation projects were completed to enhance forage conditions for wintering big game and reduce big game conflicts. Approximately 1,860 acres of public lands were aerially fertilized with nitrogen to improve elk and mule deer winter and spring ranges. In cooperation with the Colorado Division of Wildlife Habitat Partnership Program, this project was implemented to resolve forage conflicts over big game and use of privately owned rangeland. Working with the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, overgrown sagebrush and decadent serviceberry and oak shrubland were treated to stimulate resprouting and increasing grass and forb production on elk winter and spring ranges.

Water Development Distribution of water sources across 1,200 acres of summer elk habitat was improved by constructing six pit reservoirs. This development was in cooperation with the livestock permittee and the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation.

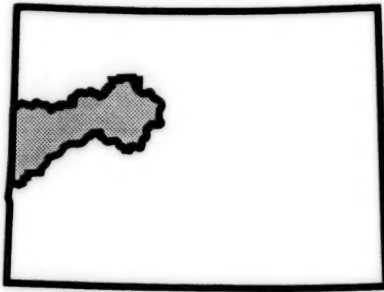


8

Grand Junction District

Glenwood Springs Resource Area

Grand Junction Resource Area



Local Partners

Colorado Division of Wildlife
Delta Correction Center
Eagle Scout Candidate
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
Soil Conservation Service
Trout Unlimited
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S. Forest Service

RIVERINE RIPARIAN AREAS AND WETLANDS

West Salt Creek A large pond was constructed by BLM adjacent to West Salt Creek in the desert area. This created a marsh from runoff, which established riparian vegetation and wildlife habitats. The project is part of the Grand Valley Habitat Management Plan, with objectives to increase riparian/wetland areas.

Big Dominguez Creek Approximately 20 dormant cottonwood tree poles and more than 50 willow whips were planted along two stretches of Big Dominguez Creek. The dormant trees were obtained from a private land owner. The riparian objective is to improve woody vegetative cover through improved grazing practices and project work.

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

Special Status Plants About 5,000 acres in the Glenwood Springs Resource Area were inventoried to determine the extent of the range of *Astragalus wetherillii* and *Penstemon harringtoni* species in the area. The project was jointly funded by BLM and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. *A. wetherillii* was found to be more than previously determined.

Colorado Cutthroat Trout A plan was written in cooperation with the Colorado Division of Wildlife and

the U.S. Forest Service to protect and preserve existing populations of Colorado cutthroat trout in northwest Colorado.

Spotted Bat An inventory of sixteen caves and mine shafts in Unaweep Canyon took place in cooperation with the Colorado Division of Wildlife and Colorado Mined Land Reclamation Board. The inventory was performed to determine if bats, especially the spotted bat, occupy the caves, and the potential problems for human safety. The spotted bat is a candidate for listing as a federal threatened species.

COLD WATER FISHERIES

Trapper Creek Riparian restoration of Trapper Creek on the Naval Oil Shale Reserve north of Rifle was begun in 1991 with the help of the Grand Valley Anglers Chapter of Trout Unlimited. Trapper Creek has historically maintained a population of Colorado cutthroat trout throughout most of its 3.5 mile length. Populations of this native trout have decreased greatly in the last 100 years, leading to potential federal listing as a threatened species. The restoration project consisted of increasing the number of pools, repairing fences to control livestock grazing, and planting willows to stabilize streambank cover.

Blue Lakes Three reservoirs totaling approximately 25 surface acres were constructed on the southeast side of Castle Peak, northeast of Eagle. The objective was to establish a cold water fishery and to provide resting habitat for waterfowl.

BIG GAME

Vegetation Management Several hundred acres of habitat near Wallace Creek and at the base of Mount Sopris were burned to control vegetation. Other vegetation treatments consisted of thinning oak shrubland to improve accessibility and cutting sagebrush to stimulate resprouting. Vegetation treatments improve forage conditions on winter range habitat for elk, bighorn sheep, and mule deer, as well as black bear and wild turkey. This project was a cooperative effort with the U.S. Forest Service, Colorado Division of Wildlife, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, and private landowners.

Wild Turkey Transplant The Pine Gulch Turkey Transplant was a cooperative project with the Colorado Division Of Wildlife. Twenty-eight wild turkeys were released along the South Fork of Dry Creek west of Debeque. BLM provided the release site, funds for radio transmitters, and help with the release itself.

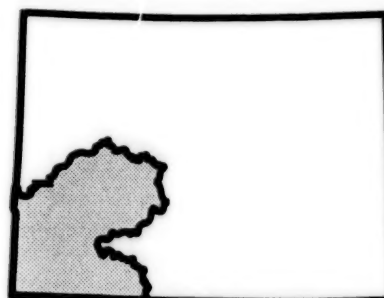


Montrose District

San Juan Resource Area

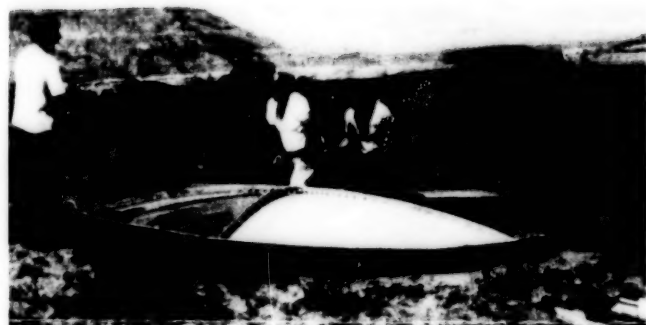
Gunnison Basin Resource Area

Uncompahgre Basin Resource Area



Local Partners

Black Canyon Audubon Society Chapter
Colorado's Training Advantage
Gunnison County
Habitat Partnership Program Committees
Purdue University Graduate Program
University of Colorado Students
Youth Environmental Services
Colorado Native Plant Society,
San Juan Chapter
One Shot Antelope Hunt Foundation
Montrose Wildlife Volunteer Group
Soil Conservation Service



WATCHABLE WILDLIFE

South Parlin Sage Grouse Viewing Site In cooperation with the Colorado Division of Wildlife, BLM helped designate a spring breeding ground for sage grouse along State Highway 50 as a wildlife viewing area. An interpretive sign was installed and Gunnison County surfaced the parking area with gravel.

Dolores River Canyon Viewing Site Interpretative signs are being designed and installed in cooperation with the Colorado Division of Wildlife and the U.S. Forest Service.

Avian Inventory A 2-year avian inventory was conducted on two streams located on the Uncompahgre Plateau (Dry Creek and Roubideau Creek) by the Black Canyon chapter of the Audubon Society. The purpose of the study was to compare population densities and species richness between the two riparian habitat types.

RIVERINE RIPARIAN AREAS AND WETLANDS

Riparian Development and Restoration Measures

Large willow shrubs were planted on the Slate River. Sagebrush was replaced with grass to reduce the runoff impact to Dry Gulch. In cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service and the Colorado State Forest Service, four potholes were created to provide waterfowl nesting habitats in the adobe badlands near Montrose. Livestock permittees modified their grazing practices on 3 miles of Alder Creek to improve degraded riparian vegetation.

Restoration Project Planning An intensive inventory of 5 miles of Cunningham Creek was conducted to determine present aquatic conditions and review the creek's potential as a Colorado cutthroat trout habitat. Other restoration plans include resolving grazing and recreation management conflicts, and San Miguel River aquatic habitat restoration measures.

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

Butterfly A recovery plan for the Uncompahgre fritillary butterfly, which is found only in the Gunnison area, was completed after 3 years of contract studies on biology, population, and habitat requirements. BLM and the U.S. Forest Service began implementing conservation measures prior to the butterfly's federal listing.

Mexican Spotted Owl Spotted owl inventories were conducted on 50,000 acres of priority habitat to determine their presence or absence in the San Juan Resource Area. The work was accomplished by college students working through a cooperative agreement with the University of Colorado. Owl surveys resulted in no confirmed sightings.

Plants One thousand acres were inventoried for *Astragalus microcymbus* in the Gunnison Resource Area. No new populations were discovered, but one population had significantly expanded. *Astragalus microcymbus* is a plant found only in the Gunnison Basin.

COLD WATER FISHERIES

Lake Fork of Gunnison In cooperation with The Nature Conservancy, BLM acquired approximately 1.4 miles of the Lake Fork of the Gunnison River. This segment of the Lake Fork includes a unique riparian system dominated by blue spruce and alder plant communities that provide a high quality habitat for

rainbow, brook, and brown trout, along with kokanee salmon.

BIG GAME

Vegetation Management Two manipulation projects identified in the North Fork Habitat Partnership Program were implemented to enhance forage production of elk winter range. Prescribed burns and seeding were designed to improve elk distribution and to reduce forage conflicts on private lands. Other vegetation manipulation projects were implemented on the winter ranges of Dry Creek Basin and Disappointment Valley. The Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation and the Colorado Division of Wildlife contributed funds for this project.

Another cooperative management plan was begun to improve habitat for the Ouray bighorn sheep. Several habitat projects are being planned with the participation of the U.S. Forest Service and Colorado Division of Wildlife, including supplemental sheep transplants, the creation of travel lanes, and improvement of forage productivity.

Water Development A guzzler was installed in the Gunnison Gorge area primarily to benefit Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep. The 2,100-gallon water source will improve sheep distribution as well as mule deer, elk, chukar, and wild turkey habitat on the mesa above the Gunnison River. Contributed funds for the guzzler were received from the Colorado Division of Wildlife. In Disappointment Valley, funds were received from the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation to develop year-long water sources for elk. In Dry Creek Basin, guzzlers were installed using funds contributed by the One-Shot Antelope Hunt Foundation to improve the reliability of yearlong water for pronghorn populations.

CHALLENGE COST SHARE PROGRAM

The accomplishments described in this report were achieved primarily through the efforts and contributions of the organizations, agencies, and individuals listed. The establishment of partners through the Challenge Cost Share Program is vital to the continued maintenance and improvement of wildlife habitat and riparian resources on public lands. We offer special thanks to those who have participated in this program. If you have a project that you or your organization would like to see implemented, or if you want additional information about the Challenge Cost Share Program, please contact the BLM office in your area.

COLORADO BLM OFFICE DIRECTORY

COLORADO STATE OFFICE

2850 Youngfield Street
Lakewood, CO 80215
Phone: (303) 239-3600
Hours: 7:45 a.m.-4:15 p.m.
Public Room: 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

WESTERN SLOPE FIRE COORDINATION CENTER

2775 Landing View Lane
P.O. Box 60189
Grand Junction, CO 81506
Phone: (303) 245-4988

CAÑON CITY DISTRICT OFFICE

3170 East Main Street
P.O. Box 2200
Cañon City, CO 81215-2200
Phone: (719) 275-0631

ROYAL GORGE RESOURCE AREA

3170 East Main Street
P.O. Box 2200
Cañon City, CO 81215-2200
Phone: (719) 275-0631

SAN LUIS RESOURCE AREA

1921 State Street
Alamosa, CO 81101
Phone: (719) 589-4975

CRAIG DISTRICT OFFICE

455 Emerson Street
Craig, CO 81625
Phone: (303) 824-8261

KREMMLING RESOURCE AREA

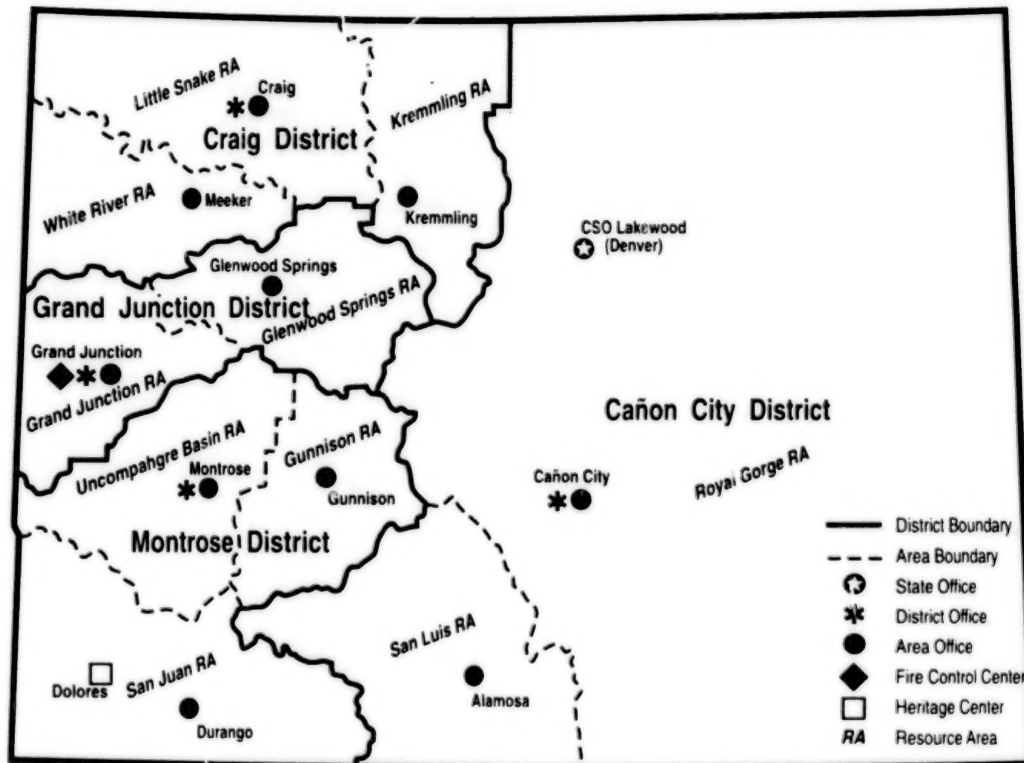
1116 Park Avenue
P.O. Box 68
Kremmling, CO 80459
Phone: (303) 724-3437

LITTLE SNAKE RESOURCE AREA

1280 Industrial Avenue
Craig, CO 81625
Phone: (303) 824-4441

WHITE RIVER RESOURCE AREA

73544 Highway 64
P.O. Box 928
Meeker, CO 81641
Phone: (303) 878-3601



GRAND JUNCTION DISTRICT OFFICE

2815 H Road
Grand Junction, CO 81506
Phone: (303) 244-3050

GRAND JUNCTION RESOURCE AREA

2815 H Road
Grand Junction, CO 81506
Phone: (303) 244-3000

GLENWOOD SPRINGS RESOURCE AREA

50629 Highways 6 & 24
P.O. Box 1009
Glenwood Springs, CO 81602
Phone: (303) 945-2341



MONTROSE DISTRICT OFFICE

2465 South Townsend
Montrose, CO 81401
Phone: (303) 249-7791

GUNNISON RESOURCE AREA

216 North Colorado
Gunnison, CO 81230
Phone: (303) 641-0471

SAN JUAN RESOURCE AREA

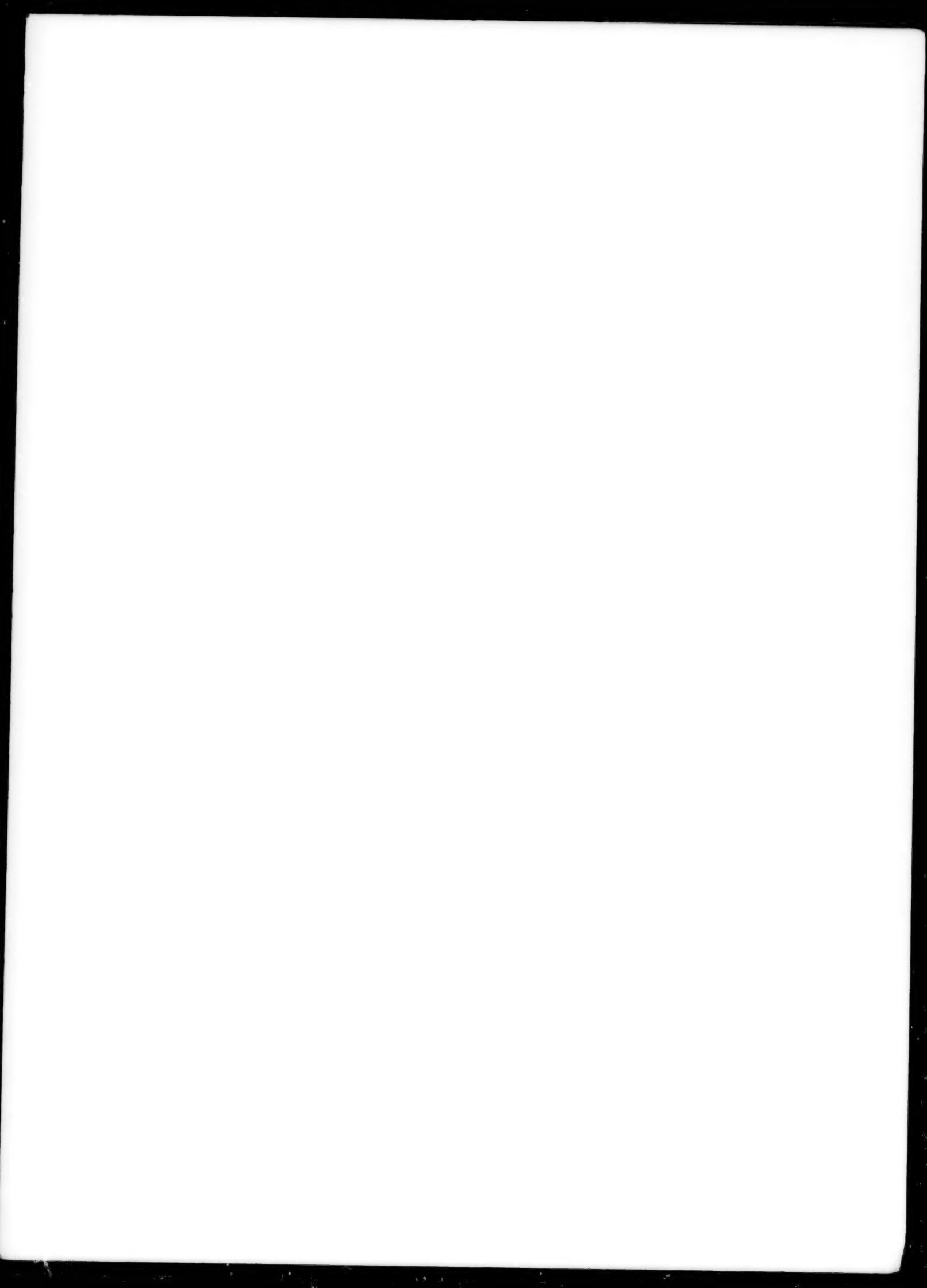
Federal Building
701 Camino del Rio
Durango, CO 81301
Phone: (303) 247-4082

UNCOMPAHGRE BASIN RESOURCE AREA

2505 South Townsend
Montrose, CO 81401
Phone: (303) 249-6047

ANASAZI HERITAGE CENTER

27501 Highway 184
Dolores, CO 81323
Phone: (303) 882-4811



END

6 - 14 - 94